SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872. NUMBER 247.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Synod of Pittsburgh.

THE CASE OF DR. PRESTLEY.

The Church Law of Marriage and Divorce.

THE QUESTION ARGUED AT LENGTH.

Dr. Prestley's Defence in Full.

THE APPEAL FINALLY SUSTAINED.

Sentence of "Excommunication" Reaffirmed.

[Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANA, PA., October 17, 1872.

Third Day—Morning Session.

Synod convened pursuant to adjournment, in the First U. P. Church, at 9 o'clock. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises. Rev. D. Kennedy in the chair. After which conference arose and Synod proceeded to the regular order of the day. Rev. W. L. Wallace presented a report and resolutions ordering Presbyteries to take up a collection of eight cents per member, above the Endowment Fund, for the aid of the Allegheny Theological Seminary.

A VOTE AT LAST.

Dr. Prestley's case having now come up, Rev. D. S. Kennedy moved the previous question when was carried.

Mr. Andrews asked who had a right to vote on the question. The Moderator said that the Appellants had no right to vote.

The first resolution that the appeal of Rev. W. J. Reed and others was properly taken, was adopted.

Rev. F. A. Hutchison said that under his solemn conviction to duty to the head of the church, he appealed to the General Assembly from the vote. In this he was joined by Revs. W. H. Andrew and Geo. Orr, and Dr. Collins said that the appeal be admitted. Rev. T. Ralph objected, and gave his reasons why the appeal should not be admitted.

Mr. Ormond said that Dr. Prestley had so good a right to appeal as the opposition had to appeal to this Synod.

Rev. Ralph believed that the only time to appeal in the case was after it had been pronounced on by this body.

Rev. Hutchison said he appealed on behalf of the Committee of Monongahela Presbytery.

Mr. Kennedy said that no appeal could be taken on the case until it was decided. We have no right to appeal to hell! Mr. Kennedy sorry Rev. W. J. Reid was pleased to meet this paper. Is this a noble and gentlemanly way of meeting the matter? We are charged with being led away by sympathy. If I would characterize them I might say they were under the feelings of jealousy and animosity. There is nothing clearer than that Mrs. Prestley deserted her husband, and therefore he deserved a divorce. Has Dr. Prestley two wives? If this can be shown our case ends. But if we can show that of Mrs. Prestley deserted him then he has only one. We admit cruel treatment, and that a divorce was obtained. We also admit that there is only two grounds for divorce—adultery faithfulness and desertion. Mrs. Prestley did leave her home against the wish of Dr. Prestley and her friends. Her daughters even advised her again and again to go. She did leave. He went after her and sent for her. He wrote letters for her. In some instances she desired to return, and called it "her dear home"! He asked from her when she returned a pledge that she would remain. She did vow and pledge that she would not leave him again. Was that driving her out? Under these circumstances, if she did go, was it willful desertion. She had only one witness (her daughter) testified to it. The doctor here referred at some length to the old charges which were made public at the time and which few care to hear repeated,—such as abusing his wife and keeping company and correspondence with other ladies. Letters are sent to a lady in New York, and correspondence kept up. I can sympathise with Dr. Prestly, but I cannot agree with that spirit that shields the offender and ignores justice.

MRS. PRESTLEY'S DESERTION.

Rev. F. A. Hutchinson is one of the appellants now came forward and said that he trusted no ill-feeling would arise between brethren on this subject. But he felt in this matter that he must express the conviction of his soul. He was

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Leander M. Morton,
John W. Thompson,	Theodore Strong,
William D. Foulke,	John Passmore,
Joseph A. Reinhart,	William J. Colegrove,
Marcus A. Davis,	Isaac Morrell,
George Morrison Coates,	Henry Orbidy,
Henry Dimon,	Robert Ric,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Jasper M. Thompson,
John M. Bromall,	Isaac Pusey,
Francis Shunler,	George W. Andrews,
Mark H. Richards,	Henry Lloyd,
Edward H. Green,	John J. Gillespie,
David R. Sheaffer,	James Patterson,
Daniel H. Miller,	John W. Wallace,
	Charles C. Boyd.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅝@112¾.

THE official majority for Wm. S. Moore, for Congress in the twenty-fourth district is 1656 votes. He received 14,195 votes and Captain McClelland 13,139. Senator Ratan is re-elected by the handsome majority of 1,564. The Democracy fully counted on securing both Congressman and Senator.

THE Beaver *Radical* pays a deserved compliment to Hon. George V. Lawrence, of Washington county, for his efficient labors in redeeming that county from Democratic rule, and placing it under the control of Republicans by an average majority of four hundred. The *Radical* justly says Mr. Lawrence "devoted his whole time to the campaign, and there is no more efficient worker in the State. The Republicans of Washington county and of the State should not forget the important service he has rendered the party."

THE Philadelphia *Press* devotes two and a half columns to a "vindication of the bold denunciation of the ring by the *Press*." This vindication consists in showing that General Hartranft ran some six thousand votes behind his ticket in the State. On the basis of, the *Press* declares "had this been a close election," this percentage of loss would have defeated him, all of which would have illustrated the immense influence of the *Press*,—for of course it fought the entire battle against Hartranft. Unfortunately for this precious bit of sophistry, it was not a close election, and the *Press* did not wield any special influence in the State. So this beautiful "vindication" may stand aside.

THE House Committee on Appropriations, of which General Garfield of Ohio, is Chairman, will meet in Washington, about the middle of next month, in accordance with authority granted at the last session of Congress, for the purpose of preparing the apportionment bills, and having them ready for the action of the House early in the session. The approaching session, it will be remembered, is the short one, and it will be necessary to rush the business through rapidly to have it all finished by the 4th of March. The Forty-third Congress does not meet till December, 1873. The book of estimates is nearly completed at the Treasury, and will be ready for the Committee when it meets.

THE calm that is felt in this State, so far as politics are concerned, is one of the most delightful experiences imaginable, after the long and bitter contest that preceded the October election. We have, with this quiet, the comfortable feeling, shared by every Republican, that the country is entirely safe, and that the November elections will be all right. There is only one thing to be looked after, and that is the calling out of every Republican vote, on election day. The triumph achieved, in October, if it is felt, ought only to be a preliminary to a grander triumph in October. We do not think that meetings or addresses are of much value now—a few parades and then a strong, solid, glorious vote for Grant and Wilson.

THE voting at the last election is generally taken as giving an indication of the relative population of our inland cities, and allowing six inhabitants to a vote, it may show the actual population of each. Here is a table of the votes in eleven of these aspiring cities, and their population calculated on such a basis:

	Vote.	Population.
Reading	7,289	43,734
Scranton	5,375	32,250
Harrisburg	5,160	30,960
Lancaster	4,073	24,438
Allentown	3,548	20,688
Williamsport	3,124	18,744
York	2,628	15,768
Easton	2,447	14,682
Pottsville	2,400	14,400
Norristown	2,395	14,370

Reading, it will be seen, is in the lead; but each place shows very rapid growth.

THE STATE TREASURER.

The views presented by the GAZETTE, that the State Treasurer, under the amended Constitution, must hold over, the Legislature not having power to elect, seems likely to provoke earnest controversy, there being those who evidently believe that because he has been elected annually by the Legislature, he must continue to be, till the people can actually elect. This does not follow, by any means. There are others who think that the whole subject will pass under the revision of the Constitutional Convention, and that it may provide for an election next spring. This cannot be done. In the first place, it is extremely unlikely that the Constitutional Convention will complete its labors before spring; and after it does, its proceedings must still be submitted to a vote of the people. Add to this, that the amendment is now a part of the Constitution, and that the revised instrument must stand till the new one is ratified, and the case seems clear as day.

Nor was there any tricking or double dealing in the matter. The amendment could not be made perfect till the November election, nor could it be known in advance that it would be adopted. Hence its provisions must be contingent on its ratification. Nothing could be arranged, as to the details of its operation prior to its actually being given effect. In this respect it was as carefully drawn as it could be, and necessarily awaits legislation to perfect its details. In the meantime, the contests between rival candidates will be avoided and legislative affairs will glide along as smoothly as an unruffled stream, unless McClure shall develop some of his reformative measures.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

The official vote for Governor in all the counties of the State shows that the total vote cast was 671,352, divided as follows:

General Hartranft	353,399
Mr. Buckalew	317,953
Hartranft's majority	35,446

Mr. Chase, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, received probably a thousand or fifteen hundred votes in the State, increasing the aggregate vote in that amount. In 1868 there were cast for President 655,662 votes, and at the October election immediately preceding 653,155 votes, showing an increase in the vote this year of but 15,870 over the Presidential vote of 1868, and 18,197 over the October vote of the same year. But in 1868 the negroes did not vote, and the increase must exceed Governor this year despite of their the most trustworthy generally put at voting strength, fifteen thousand. Their from fifteen to more closely than the white vote was more interested to an extraordinary degree in the canvass, and were thoroughly organized. Accepting as a fact that the increased vote this year is covered by the colored vote, we reach the remarkable conclusion that there was no increase in the whole vote in October, of any account, over the vote of 1868. The increase in the total vote of the State from 1864 to 1868, was 82,955, but this large increase may be partially accounted for by the fact that the soldier vote in 1864 did not fully represent the legal voters absent from the State on military duty. Still it is clear from the figures we have given that a large vote was not out at the late election, and is held in reserve.

We think our Democratic friends may find in this the correct reason of their overwhelming defeat. Disgust at Greeleyism kept many of their voters away from the polls, because it was universally conceded that the Greeley and Grant issue was up for final settlement at the State election, and that a vote for Buckalew then would be worth five votes for Greeley in November. Mr. Buckalew was acceptable to his party, but notwithstanding his skilful dodging of the Presidential question, the anti-Greeley Democrats resented the coalition by absenting themselves from the polls. This can be demonstrated by comparing the vote cast for Buckalew with that given for Seymour or Boyle (for Auditor General) in 1868. Notwithstanding the increase in population, the vote for Buckalew falls below the Democratic vote of 1868, in about half the counties in the State, while in the others the increase is but slight. General Hartranft on the contrary received in almost every county in the State a heavier vote than he got in 1868, when running for Auditor General. His vote at the late election exceeded by 20,923 the vote he received in the State in 1868, while Mr. Buckalew's fell below that cast for Mr. Boyle, Democrat, at the same election, over four thousand.

If fifteen or twenty thousand Democrats purposely absented themselves from the polls to avoid a quasi-indorsement of Greeley in voting for Buckalew, we look to see fifty or seventy-five thousand remain away next month, when they are offered "crow" in its most offensive and unadulterated form.

A RIGHT MOVEMENT.

THE GAZETTE was the first journal in the State to open discussion in favor of having Secretary Boutwell issue the legal tenders retired by Secretary McCullough, in order that they may be used to relieve the prevailing financial stringency. The fact that nearly fifty millions of legal tenders had been thus retired, and that Congress had enacted a law providing for their reissue, and that Secretary Boutwell could place them upon the market at pleasure, had doubtless been overlooked. The subject has, however, awakened attention in financial circles, and an organized movement began in Philadelphia on Thursday, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, of that city. The following resolution which was adopted shows the practical shape of the movement.

"*Resolved*, That a meeting of the merchants, manufacturers and bankers of Philadelphia be held on the 21st inst., at the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the expediency of petitioning Secretary Boutwell to relieve the money market by purchasing $44,000,000 of the interest bearing debt with like amount of legal tenders retired by Secretary McCullough."

It will be readily seen that the effect of this resolution, if acted on by the Secretary of the Treasury, will be to unloose $44,000,000 of legal tenders, which will pass into general circulation. It leaves it optional with the Secretary what class of the interest bearing debt shall be purchased, and is evidently intended to avoid interfering with sales of gold, for the purchase of bonds. If the sale of gold was stopped, business would be injured, even though a large amount in legal tenders were put upon the market. There are certain uses for which gold is imperatively needed,—and this is aside from those in which legal tenders are employed. The Government to-day holds the balance of power over the gold market. It is absolutely necessary that it shall sell gold from week to week, in order that it may be had by merchants, importers, bankers, and others for the necessary demands of business. Hence the issue of legal tenders cannot be allowed to interfere with the sales of gold. But the bond purchases might be increased, or any other form of the interest bearing debt purchased.

It seems anomalous that these $44,000,000 of legal tenders should be locked up, when they are needed in the regular channels of business, and when their issue would cancel interest bearing debt to nearly or quite an equal amount, thus saving about $3,000,000, a year in interest alone. There are strong and cogent reasons why a surplus of currency should not be allowed on the market,—but the time has come when this need not be feared. We have shown that the advance in iron alone represents a currency need, equal to the entire amount that can now be issued. These $44,000,000 will be swiftly absorbed in the regular channels of business, and will give smoothness and ease to the business of the country.

We hope the business men of Pittsburgh will take this question in hand. There is no city in the entire country where the existing pressure is more naturally felt than here. We understand that our manufacturers, by shrewd forecast, have generally managed to provide against the existing stringency, and will probably get through it without suffering seriously. Yet the time is not far distant when, if prices of iron hold up to their present standard, the pinch must be felt here, or funds drawn from the east to aid our banks. We prefer to find relief in the natural and safe way. Let there be a meeting held, and a resolution, similar to that adopted at Philadelphia, passed. We are confident, if proper representations are made to Secretary Boutwell, the issue asked for will be made.

PAY-DAYS.

There has sprung up of late, a discussion as to the most suitable day of the week for the payment of operatives in manufactories and elsewhere. Where weekly payments are made, Saturday is the day most generally selected. In many manufactories, the first and fifteenth of each month, irrespective of the day of the week, is the time for settling. A few of our mills have adopted Monday rather than Saturday,—the consideration being purely a business one,—the certainty of better work and time where Monday is selected, than when payments are made on Saturday. There are those who seem to be utterly unable, with money in their pockets, to resist the temptation to drink. Yet we are inclined to doubt the necessity for a final movement on the subject, like that indicated in the following resolution, adopted at a Congregational conference, somewhere in New York. The preamble and resolution are as follows:

WHEREAS, The experience of manufacturers and other employers, both in Europe and America, proves that the payment of employes on Monday, instead of Saturday, results in a better observance of the Sabbath, less intemperance, and a marked moral, physical and financial improvement both of establishments and localities where it is practiced; and

Resolved, That the subject is worthy of the careful consideration of patriots and Christian people.

The two sides of this question are as follows: Usually families need the wages earned during the week to secure the extra provisions required on the Sabbath. If they are deprived of the money on that day, they are at the same time deprived of the comfortable dinner to which so many look forward on Sunday. Hence, there is an element of hardship in it which bears on the family of the working man. On the other side, it is true, no doubt, that the possession of money leads to increased drinking, out of which comes misery to the family in another form. There are those who cannot resist the habit, so long formed, of drinking to excess with boon companions, when they meet on Saturday night. Then it follows. The result is mind, the remedy proposed,

Hardly inadequate to realize the desired so long as drinking houses exist in abundance, and temptation is freely presented, so long will those inclined to drink find means to gratify their appetite. It cannot be otherwise. Our experience in such things has long taught us that when those who sell liquor can be assured of their pay on a succeeding day, they will trust their customers with the wherewithal for ou[illegible] arrived. The great necessity is, to regulate drinking saloons, so that such powerful temptations shall not be presented to those who are weak to resist the temptation to drink. In several of the counties adjoining us, the Judges of the Courts, who have power in the case, have refused all applications for license to sell intoxicating liquors. We do not believe public sentiment is sufficiently developed in this city, for such extreme measures, but it is for a most decided reduction of the number we now have.

This calls up another point germane to the general subject. The efforts of temperance societies are very often misdirected. In place of proposing new and arbitrary exactions, whether against one class of citizens or another, the great work should be to elevate popular sentiment. We have laws sufficient on the statute books to-day to close up every drinking saloon in the State, but there is not a strong public sentiment to back them. The enforcement of the law goes, usually, just as far, and no farther than the people want it to go. Hence the true work of those interested in temperance reform is that of education. Following this, the other evils complained of would naturally abate.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

The Agricultural Scourge of Utah.

[Correspondence San Francisco Bulletin.]

The Latter Day Saints, with their intense following of the Mosaic law, have not been free from the ancient scourges of that period. The locust, with "a garden of Eden before him, and behind him a desolate wilderness," makes a periodical visit to the Mormon farmers, and reminds them of the old times when the chosen of the Lord brought a like visitation on the obdurate Egyptians.

The flight of these ravenous destroyers were thus described to me by an eye-witness and a fellow-traveler:

"I was called out one morning," he began, "while stopping at one of these settlements we have just left behind by my farmer host. The locusts were coming, he said, and all hands were engaged in endeavoring to save the cornfields. A man, who had ridden in great haste from a district some twenty miles east, reported that the insects were at work, and might be expected at our place the next morning. I hurried out and found every man, woman and child in the place fortifying their crop against the invader. Some were digging ditches and turning the waters of the nearest stream into the dyke, while others were piling up dry brushwood, ready to be ignited when the enemy approached. Again others brought a sort of draught machine on the ground, fitted with revolving pans, the wind of which was supposed to be able to check the flight of the locust. And the utmost dismay and consternation prevailed.

"The day passed in the utmost activity. No lady in the village was disengaged. She felt the danger, and, at the same time, a certain inability to combat with what the superstitions regarded (and all Mormons are superstitious) as a visitation from the Lord.

"About noon the next day they perceived a dark cloud in the east, and they knew that the moment of trial was at hand. I could give you no idea of the numbers and voracity of the locusts. Every blade of grass, every ear of corn, every weed and leaf of verdure disappeared like stubble in the fire before these terrible gourmands. From about the height of five feet to the ground the air was dense with their masses. They flew in our faces like hail, filled our pockets and were piled in heaps about our feet. The women and children and men formed a rank before the cornfield and endeavored to beat them back, but although the slain were piled up many feet high, the locusts never wavered a moment, but pressed on eating and dying and rottings of disgusting charnel heaps. The water courses were full of them, and the survivors crossed the stream over the dead bodies of their van guard. The dry brush was lighted and burned fiercely, fed by clouds of the destroying armies, but in a few hours the throng extinguished the flame and crowded on over the cinders to the doomed cornfields. The hogs and chickens were let loose on the destroyers, but they soon grew satiated with the feast, and still the hosts pressed on. Night found the despairing farmers withdrew and gave up the fight, all that night the locusts fell on their roofs like hail-stones and crawled in through every nook and crevice in their buildings.

"The next morning when they arose at daylight to inspect the extent of their damages, a woeful sight presented itself. The country was indeed a waste; months of hard labor and hopes of a handsome return from the crops had faded away as the blade of grass before the locust; not a trace remained to indicate that the seed had ever been planted, or that a grand tract of swaying grain glistened in the sunbeams on the morning before. But patiently the work was recommenced while the locusts passed on in their westward course of desolation. The Indians had a rich feast. To the red man's palate a roast of locusts was a delicious treat. This insect has a decided dislike to sage brush, and although it considers it a good shelter for its young, still it will not devour a leaf of that pungent shrub."

THE DISCONTENT among the laboring classes of Germany and England seems to be smouldering like a pent-up volcano, which occasionally emits little jets of smoke and flame fearfully prophetic of a great and destructive eruption to follow. In Germany the disturbing elements are in the most uncertain condition, and no one of what may result from a feather thrown the wrong way, agitate both social and political circles. The causes that have led to this at Berlin, where the great centre of discontent is, are the exorbitant prices which landlords are asking for tenements and lodgings, which it is impossible for the poor man to pay, and the treatment which the working classes received at the hands of the Government during the imperial meeting, September 1. The rents have been raised 100 per cent., which to persons of small means is discouraging, as they were high enough before. But the English have a revolutionary side to them, also, which is now interesting. Since they have come to understand the political power that is in their hands the only problem which they are anxiously trying to solve is how they shall use it. "A Miners' monster demonstration" was recently held near Morpeth, and the attendance was immense. The weather was wretched, but the men and women tramped through the mud to hear incendiary speeches from disgeurs in the coal pits and hear the brassy bands discourse that "Britons never will be slaves." One Thomas Elliott, a Northumberland countryman, made a speech against tyrants that would have done for a Covenanter, and closed with some original campaign poetry.

ANOTHER country now appears in the commercial arena, and throws down the gage to China and Japan for competition in the markets of the world in the hitherto exclusive products of those countries. Resident capitalists have erected in India tea gardens along a line of 1,000 miles on the foot hills of the Himalaya Nevadas, and everywhere the plant indicates a healthy growth, thriving best at Darjeeling, where it lies under the snow for at least two months of the year. There the jungle is cleared and the soil prepared for the plant. Systems of artificial irrigation are necessary to give the plant a growth, and the labor of the natives is but a poor dependence in preparing the plantations for the original outset of plants, though sufficient for the light work of cultivation and for the harvesting of the leaf crop. In Assam, about 1,000 miles to the eastward of the mountain tea gardens, the cultivation of tea has attained considerable success. One ounce of Assam, it is said, gives flavor to a pound of spurious cheap tea. From the mountain district the shipments of tea last year amounted to twenty millions of pounds, and the finer descriptions are, in quality, superior to the best average of Chinese and Japanese exports, and bring the highest price. Great Britain has consumed the entire production of this district.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* of October 9 contains a statistical summary of the commerce of that city for the nine months ending September 30, 1872, which contains some very interesting facts. The export trade of the city has been more active than in any previous year. The demand for California wines has greatly increased. The shipments of wheat amount to 3,000,000 centals (5,000,000 bushels), more than three times as much as was shipped in 1871 during the same months. The amount of flour is about the same, 198,298 barrels, of which China alone has taken 83,900 barrels. The shipments of barley have also greatly increased, being 233,333 bushels, against 16,666 bushels in 1871. The entire value of exports for 1872 is $15,342,738, against $10,547,599 for 1871—China and Japan taking nearly $2,000,000 of this amount. The treasure exports for the year embrace $16,964,000 in gold and silver bullion, $9,931,500 in gold coin, $98,300 in silver coin, and $1,047,700 in Mexican dollars, against $9,678,000 in gold and silver bullion, $2,625,000 in gold coin, $40,000 in silver coin, and $1,709,000 in Mexican dollars, last year.

PERSONAL.

JOHN MORRISSEY, it is stated, lost $35,000 on the October elections. This is odd.

JEAN JACQUES OFFENBACH'S income from his compositions in 1871 amounted to the handsome sum of eighty-five thousand francs.

KATE BATEMAN is expected to return to this country in December. She will bring with her a dramatic company of her own, and several new plays.

THACKERAY'S son-in-law is the present editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, and his daughter, Miss Thackeray, one of its most constant contributors.

MR. WM. EVERETT, son of the late Hon. Edward Everett, now a tutor in Harvard College, has applied to the Boston Association of Ministers for their license to preach the Gospel.

THE New York *Evening Mail* states that Miss Nellie Grant will make her *debut* in Washington society this winter at a full dress ball to be given in her honor by a distinguished lady of the national metropolis.

THE "regents" of the Mount Vernon property are about to "improve" the property by completely modernizing it. New roads are to be opened, trees cut down, the mansion altered, new furniture placed in Lafayette's room, and the tomb rebuilt.

THE champion poisoner lives in Auckland, New Zealand. She is named Mary Ann Cotton, and is under arrest for a long career of systematic poisoning, including fifteen children, three husbands, and one boarder. She stands at the head of the profession.

THE thirty Chinese students who recently arrived in this country have been located in fifteen different towns in Massachusetts and Connecticut, only two in a town. They are to be taught in the English and Chinese languages, but how in the latter does not appear.

JAMES O'BRIEN, who it is said will be the next Mayor of New York, is described by the *Tribune* of that city as "a rioter, a ballot-box stuffer, a repeater, a man without education, without character, and without any antecedents save those of the police court and the penitentiary."

THE affidavit of Augustus St. Clair, formerly a newspaper reporter in New York city, to the effect that when Stokes shot Fisk, he (St. Clair) saw a pistol in Fisk's hands, does not receive general credence. St. Clair has an undesirable reputation, as a Bohemian. He makes his affidavit now, desiring to depart for California, but it is believed his story would not stand a cross-examination.

THE Louisville people are evidently determined to put a stop to the frequent disasters in their city, caused by the dropping apart of hastily erected and badly constructed buildings. They have arrested the man who built the shell which was demolished the other day, on a charge of murdering the persons who met their death in its ruins. It is to be hoped they will proceed against him with the utmost rigor.

NILSSON writes that she intends to make her permanent residence in this country. It will be remembered that she invested largely in real estate in Illinois during her tour through the West. Upon her estate she will build an elegant country residence, of the Swiss style of architecture, and will reside winters on Fifth avenue, New York. Strakosch has already made arrangements for Nilsson and Adalina Patti to sing together in America next year.

THE Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* says that they have in Mechlinburg a most remarkable dentist. He has been employed upon all the services at one of the churches in that county for the last ten years. Whenever the bell rings, whether for morning, evening, or night services, he repairs immediately to church and remains there quietly and orderly until the congregation is dismissed. He was seen last Sunday, nearly blind, as he is, reeling up the aisle of the church to his accustomed place.

Apropos of Greeley's loquacity in the present campaign, a contemporary publishes this anecdote of President John Adams: "Not long before the death of the elder Adams, he paid a visit to the old Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall, for the purpose of inspecting a picture of Washington then recently painted by Stuart. After gazing upon the portrait for some minutes in silence, he said: 'Ah, gentlemen, Washington was a wise man, a very wise man; he knew when to talk and when to be dumb; but that d—d fool, tapping with a cane a marble bust of himself, 'never could keep his mouth shut.'"

VICTOR HUGO having written a letter for publication, Garibaldi of course has to follow his example. The letter of Victor Hugo was directed against everything in general but "ideas;" Garibaldi is more specific, and shoots his clumsy arrows directly at M. Thiers, who he calls "a sanguinary brute." The letter is addressed to one Citizen Goegg—"Thebus, what a name"—an American. It is nothing more than a disgraceful display of spite and billingsgate, the animus of which may be judged from an extract wherein he calls M. Thiers, "like Bonaparte, a Man of Law, elevated upon a mountain of the corpses of a brave people."

A ST. LOUISAN at Yaucac, Peru, writes: "I witnessed a very interesting ceremony recently. It was a man giving a deed of a piece of property to a woman. They first read a paper in the Indian language, and, after going through a lot of murmuring, the Governor took her by the hand led her out in the field. She then lay down on the ground. All the natives gathered around and cried, 'Possession! Possession!' They then took her into the yard and every room in the house, where they went through the same process. Finally she got down on her knees, hugged each one around his legs, kissed the hands, and the performance was over."

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, "Don Quixotte," tells the following:

"An amusing story is told of Secretary Boutwell. When he was down in Maine recently, he came across a fiery Liberal who wanted to wager his political existence on Pennsylvania and Ohio.

"To-day he again met the gentleman here.

"'Well,' said he, 'we have beaten you this time.'

"'Yes,' was the response, 'I know you have. I'm with you now. You couldn't expect a corrupt party like Greeley's to succeed.'

The chasm grip ensued.

THE lady managers of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in-Asylum, recently requested the resignation of Dr. J. L. Monmomiere, because he was a Catholic. This he declined to do and he has been formally removed by a majority vote of the managers, despite the remonstrances of Henry Ward Beecher and other Protestants, who argued that the removal of an officer on account of his religious faith would be a lasting disgrace to the institution. The vote by which the Doctor was removed was thirteen to nine. He graduated with the highest honors at the New York Homœopathic College, and before receiving his appointment in Brooklyn passed a most rigorous examination by the Board of Physicians, all of whom have resigned on account of this sectarian intolerance.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, Notre Dame, Ind., suffered an almost irreparable loss in the death of Mother Superior Ensebia, who, for many years has been Directress of studies and teacher of the graduating classes in that flourishing institution of learning. Mother Superior Ensebia has been a leading spirit at St. Mary's since it was a small boarding school, until the present, when it has grown mainly through her executive ability, untiring energy, and constant labor, to be one of the wealthiest and most flourishing ladies' academies in the country. The Sisters of the Holy Cross are an American order, its founder being an American lady, Mother General Angela, who is the sister-in-law of General Sherman.

CHICAGO is a thousand miles, more or less, from the sea coast, yet it has a foreign trade of no small extent. The total value of imports of that city during the past eleven months was $9,509,791; and there were brought in from other districts, in bond, goods to the value of $5,959,694; in sealed cars, forwarded without appraisement, $2,245,110. The direct importations of lake amounted to $1,390,587. The total tonnage in the foreign trade is put down at three-quarters of a million tons, and the value of the importations in foreign vessels is largely in excess of that in American vessels. The duties collected for the time named are greater than were ever collected in any year previous to 1872.

A LETTER from Mexico states that among the papers found in the private cabinet of the late President Juarez three important documents are deserving of notice. The first is called "Advice to my Sons." It contains a complete autobiography, and is filled with very interesting details. The second consists of a minute account of all sums of money received by Juarez from the time of his elevation to the Presidency to the time of his death. The third document is a kind of an alphabetical table of the names of persons with whom he has become acquainted during his political career. Each name is accompanied with notes in which is contained the late President's opinion upon the different individuals mentioned, and their special capacity and adaptation for service which could be made of utility in public affairs.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 4 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Parr, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Behm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.
GAS FIXTURES.

We are in receipt of our Fall Stock of
Gas Fixtures,
Comprising all the late sty es of Vard, Antique, Bronze, Pat. and Glass Chandeliers; also the latest improved Slide Chandeliers for Libraries, and Dining Rooms, which we are no ling at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail.
No charge for handling fixtures.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
oct17-MWF 147 Wood street

SASH BALANCE.
The Anderson Sash
BALANCE.

Has been in successful operation for over 3 years. Has, in every case, when properly fitted to the windows, given general satisfaction. It completely does away with the old style of cords and weights; has none of the vexatious annoyances of that old plan; does not get out of order, and is warranted to wear and work satisfactory as long as the window remains.
JOHN S. BELL, Agent,
oct14-MWF 70 Smithfield Street.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.
TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.

Miller's Screw Can,
This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, Fruit, &c. All kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders on short notice.
D. MILLER & CO.,
Rear of 136 Wood Street,
Entrance off Virgin alley.
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PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
L. R. NORTON,
Sole agents for the celebrated
Jewett & Goodman Organ,
And F. C. LIGHTE
PIANO
118 Smithfield Street,
(Opposite New City Hall.)
oct14-MWF PITTSBURGH, PA.

GENERAL NEWS.

IOWA is a model Republican State. It has the smallest debt of any State in the Union. Its taxes are also the lightest. The State has been under the uninterrupted management of the Republican party for seventeen years.

AN official proclamation has recently been issued announcing that the new Constitution lately submitted to the people in West Virginia has been adopted by a vote of 42,344 in favor of, and 37,777 against the instrument. The separate proposition that none but white citizens entitled to vote could be elected or entitled to office was rejected, receiving only 28,395 votes.

"PHOTOGLYPTIE" is the name of a discovery by a Mr. Woodbury, a chemist of London, which it is supposed will take the place of Photography. The process is the same except that gelatine is used upon the plate which takes the picture. The remainder of the process is fully explained in the French paper from which we take the account, and which declares it to be a success.

ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY, just installed at Baltimore, is one of the most earnest supporters of the Temperance movement which is now making good progress in the Roman Catholic Church. The education of the colored people is another cause to which he is giving special attention. Would it not be wise for our Protestant clergy to give these great questions more zealous and systematic attention?

A GERMAN who has been through Indiana and Ohio, spending two months in those States, says, through the Washington *Chronicle*, that the cause of the German defection in Ohio was due solely to the Adair Liquor Law passed by a Republican Legislature. He says Schurz and Hassaurek carred over no Germans, and that the November election will show that the Germans are as heartily for Grant as they were in 1868; that they look upon Greeley as an enemy of their "social rights" and will not vote for him.

A NEW CURE.

The following case of Mr. Kurtz, Postmaster at Athens, Ohio, is one of considerable importance, inasmuch as Mr. K. had undergone various modes of treatment with different persons for the past few years without any material relief. When he came to me he was in a very reduced state and had about given up all hopes of being cured.

He is a well-known gentleman and has numerous relatives in this city, and is the son of Mr. George A. Kurtz, of Allegheny city.

DR. KEYSER: I am glad to be able to report to you, that your medicines are exercising a salutary influence on my system. Their restorative effects are so manifest that I can now perform considerable manual labor, not only without feeling exhausted as hitherto, but with, I think, positively beneficial results. I am also steadily increasing in flesh, have gained about nine pounds since I commenced treatment with you.

W. W. KURTZ.

Dr. Keyser's consulting office in the rear of his Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

NOW THEY ARE FRESH.
Fresh arrivals—just received—50 cases St. Louis Michigan Water; 25 cases Hawthorn Saratoga Water; 10 tin reis Blue Lick Water. Just received direct from the Springs. JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S Mineral Water Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets, and St. Cathe.
N. B.—Where you will find the finest Mineral Water in the city. Hexagon, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on draught, drawn from the marble founts, and one of the first in the New York city. Remember, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S,
oct18 Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

DRY GOODS.
NEW GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Fall Dress Goods,
In all new fabrics, styles and shades.
BLACK ALPACAS
A large stock, all grades, very cheap.
Extra good bargains in
DRESS SILKS.
Black and Colored Velveteens,
Trimming Velvets,
Mantilla Velvets.
Shawls and Scarfs,
A splendid stock, new styles.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
At the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET ST.,
Have Just Opened
And are prepared to show the
LARGEST STOCK
OF GOODS
In the following departments to be had anywhere and at
Bottom Figures:
Dress Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Merino Underwear,
Umbrellas,
Felt Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Corsets,
Knitting and Zephyr Yarns,
Worsteds, Canvas,
Knitters, Materials,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Plushes
Repellants,
Ottoman Scarfs and Shawls,
Notions of all kinds.
Also, unsurpassed lines
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Feathers, Tips, Wings,
Ornaments,
Crapes, Frames, &c.
Wholesale Only.
NEW GOODS
FRESH ARRIVAL.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Seasonable Goods,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 12½ CENTS.
Dark Poplins.
AT 25 CENTS.
FIGURED REPPS,
Rich styles, for Ladies' and Gents' Wrappers.
AT 12½ CENTS.
Yard Wide Cretonnes.
Beautiful styles—fast colors.
AT 25 CENTS.
Heavy Gray Flannels.
AT 18½c, 25c AND 31c.
Shirting Flannels,
Extra good bargains.
AT 37½ CENTS.
HEAVY CASSINETT.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
FALL 1872.
M. MENTZER & SON,
94 Market Street.
AN ELEGANT
LINE OF
FALL GOODS
NOW OPEN.
New Dress Goods,
New Shawls,
New Scarfs,
Cassimeres,
Waterproof Cloths, &c.
Big Bargains
IN
Country Flannels and Blankets.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
M. Mentzer & Son,
94 MARKET STREET.
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Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue,
Have now open the largest and most
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Fall and Winter Goods
In their line to be found in this or any other market, of our own importation.
Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Talmas
Ladies' Velvet Cloaks, Ladies' White Opera Cloth and Cashmere Cloaks and Talmas, Real and Imitation Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs and Boas. Do not fail to call and examine this line of goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Hats and Bonnets,
Newest novelties, Feathers and Wings, new shades Ostrich Plumes, Nigrettes and Pom Poms in endless variety of style and shade, new invisible Cloth Shades of Gro Grain Ribbons, Bonnet and Trimming Velvets, Jet Ornaments,
Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c.
Felt Skirts, embossed and braided, Ladies' White Muslin Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Toilet, Sacques, &c., full line just received.
SPANISH NETT VEILS,
Striped Neck and Shoulder Scarfs,
Real Thread and Lama Lace, Berthas, Maria Antoinette Capes, Sashes, &c. Novelties in this class of goods just out. Call and examine at
AT RETAIL STORES,
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239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS,
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Largest and Best Stock in the Market
At Lowest Eastern Prices.
Sole Agents for Fullerton's, Greenville and Emslie
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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Capital, — $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

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CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
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BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 6's at par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Grmsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

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M. W. RANKIN,	G. FULLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT,	J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND,	R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN..... $ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
jy17:wf11

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland or Scotland, at lowest rates.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 18, 1872.

The advance towards ease in local money matters still continues, and to-day the progress was very considerable. The banks begin to feel more strong and are fast regaining the confidence in their own ability which for some time back they appeared to have lost. This has a corresponding effect on other parties, and, therefore, seekers after accommodations found less difficulty in securing it to-day than has been experienced at any other time during this month, and the fears and forebodings indulged in are fast giving way to hope, confidence and cheerfulness. This is too great a country, in all that goes to make up prosperity, comfort and happiness, to allow, save but for a time, and that but a short period, anything like permanent trouble or disaster. "Blue Mondays" and Black Fridays" may occasionally arise to show the dark side of the picture, but day-break and sunshine always follow in their wake, dispel the clouds of darkness, and leave the horizon more beautiful and bright after the storm has passed over it. The men of to-day have all the knowledge possessed by their predecessors, and daily and hourly they are adding to the store. "Knowledge is power," and power is wealth, and wealth in judicious hands often ours hands seldom fails in bringing comfort, convenience and happiness to those who are surrounded by it. If aided by the light of intelligence and morality, one brings the other, and those that scatter wealth, governed by reason and judgment, with a liberal hand, scarcely ever fail in being amply rewarded. Instances are to be noticed on every side that the generous soul grows rich, and the broader and more liberal spirit the capitalist exhibits, the larger and more substantial are his gains and experience, which is the best of teachers, will learn him that the more he scatters the larger his gatherings will become. Men can neither see no good nor great without recognizing in their fellow creatures, who, although with regret it may be stated, there are many exceptions to the rule, yet in most instances show themselves worthy, unforgetting and grateful, and the measure meted out to them they return oftentimes with more than full interest. All the protection, immunities and privileges a man obtains, are gifts from those who surround him, and therefore it should not only be considered a duty, but a pleasure, to cement society more closely, and instead of loosening a brick, entwine every ray to mould the warp of the fabric that sustains it more round, shapely and enduring. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Thursday, says: Our money market rules nearly steady, the banks and bankers doing their best to meet the demand arising from legitimate business made upon them. Our banks are, however, laboring under the disadvantage of a very unfavorable statement of their condition for the last week. The country banks are also, it is said, drawing down their balances here, which serves to impair the means of the city banks; but as a compensation to business borrowers, the country banks are said to be investing their balances in city mercantile paper, so that about the only difference to the money market is that the country bank money is invested in Philadelphia paper direct at the current rate of interest, instead of to the city banks at a lower rate of interest, the latter making the difference. At New York the money market is reported working easier, the borrowers having the advantage that always results from a favorable weekly bank statement, and that of last week is the most favorable in several months. Another matter favoring cheap money there on call is the impression, however unfounded, that the Secretary of the Treasury will reissue whatever amount he deems necessary of the $44,000,000 legal tenders withdrawn by Secretary McCulloch.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Gold	112⅝
Bonds—1881	113½
" (coupons)	113½
6-20— 1862	116
" 1864	116½
" 1865	114⅝
" 1865 new	114⅝
" 1867	114⅜
" 1868	113¾
10-40s	108¾
" (coupons)	108⅝
Currency 6's	113½

RAILWAYS.

Erie	50
Harlem	132½
Michigan Southern	90⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½
Rock Island	111
North Western, Common	72⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Union Pacific	38½
Western Union Telegraph	76⅞
Adams Express	95
American Express	71½
Pacific Mail	91½

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88⅝
Reading R. R	87½
Central New Jersey	124½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	74
Lehigh Valley R. R.	83½
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	68
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
N. Y. 6's	93
Central Transportation	46

NEW YORK, October 18, 1872.

Money works to higher rates, with loans at 7, closing at 4@5. The banks called in loans in the forenoon. It was reported late in the day that foreign bankers resolved to renew no loans on stocks next week, which is said to have caused the flurry in the stock market at the close. Sterling heavy; 108¾@108⅞ for long and 109¼ for sight. Gold heavy, selling down from 113⅝ to 112⅜, the ruling rate being 112⅝@112⅞. Loans flat to 1-64 for use. Clearings $98,000,000. Treasury disbursements $244,000. Governments quiet and steady. State securities quiet and steady. The temper of the stock market was bullish at the opening, with Western Union and Pacific Mail leading the market, and strong. There was a disposition to buy Northwestern common, Ohios and Union Pacific, which had not yet responded to the recent advance which put up the first named to 73¾, and held the others steady. Lake Shore was strong on large dealings above 92. Late in the day, however, the Pacific Mail clique withdrew their orders to sell and rapidly bid the stock up to 96, when a demoralization of the entire market set in, and in a semi-panic prices fell 1@3 per cent., and 5 for Pacific Mail. There was a slight rally at the close, but the move in Pacific Mail frightened holders, and caused a general liquidation as to the future of the market. Western Union, which sold at 78½, closed at 76¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons 114¾; 5-20s, '62, 113¾@114; do, '64, 115¾@116; do, '65, 116¼; do, '65 new, 114¾@115; do, '67, 114¾@115; do, '68 coupons, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, do, 108¾; currency 6's, 115¾; new 5 per cents, 111.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 74; do. new 74½; South Carolina, July, 26½; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Union Pacific 1 g., 76¾; Union Pacific inc. 5s, 40¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76⅞; Adams Express, 95; Fargo 95, 96⅞; American Merchants Union 70, 71¾; United States do 70; Pacific Mail sold at 96¾, November 91¾; Quicksilver, 44¼; New York Central & Erie, 91½; Harlem 132½; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Union Pacific, 38¾; Illinois Central, 127¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestern 69 & Chicago, 72⅝; Northwestern preferred, 88; Rock Island, 111; St. Paul, 56½; do preferred, 76; Toledo & Wabash, 71½; Chicago & Alton, 110½; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 18, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER.—Continues to come in freely, and with stocks accumulating, prices are weak and lower; we reduce quotations to 4@5c as per gallon.

APPLES.—The arrivals are only fair, but the supply is still in excess of the demand; sales at $1.00@1.50 per bbl for common to good, and $1.75 for choice.

BROOM CORN.—Is still reported quiet and unchanged; small sales at 4@7 cts., as to quality.

BUTTER.—The arrivals have been unusually large within the past week, and, as noted in our last reports, prices are drooping. Sales at 23@25 for fair to choice roll and 15 to 20 for common. Solid packed is in large supply and very dull; sold at 12 cts, as to quality.

BEANS.—$2.50@2 per bushel.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12½ Stearine, 15; Star, 20, 22¾@23 cts—in a small way 1@2 cts additional.

CARBON OIL.—Is still quoted at 22½@23 for round lots and 1@2 cents additional for small lots.

CHESTNUTS.—There is no falling off in the receipts, and with no increase in the demand, the market is weak and prices droopy; sales to-day at $3.50@3.75 per bushel, though some dealers are still asking $4.

CHEESE.—Is steady with a fair trade, but the enhanced cost has cut down the demand somewhat. We quote at 14@14¾ for Factory, and 14@16½ for Goshen. Sweitzer, 15@16 c.

COUNTRY LARD.—Sales at 12½ cts. per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

CRANBERRIES.—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $14@15 per bbl; other descriptions from $10@12.

EGGS.—The receipts continue rather light, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, which has fallen off considerably since the recent sharp advance in prices. Quotations may be given 27@28, though some dealers are holding for 29 and 30.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 5 to 8c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR.—Is in steady demand, and while winter wheats are a shade firmer, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, prices are unchanged, ranging from $8.25@8.50. Spring wheat flours are in good supply, and quiet; buying parties are holding back, but prices are still maintained, $7.50@8—the outside figure for choice Minnesota's. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAPES.—Sales at 75@8 cts.

GRAIN.—There is a very fair trade in all kinds of Grain and while the markets are steady prices are without quotable change. Wheat is still quoted at $1.70@1.85 for red and $1.75@1.90 for amber and $1.70@1.80 for white. The arrivals have been comparatively small for some days past, but the supply although not large, is fully equal to the demand. There is a fair trade in oats, but prices are a shade lower and may be fairly quoted at 40@43—sale to-day of 2,000 bushels white, in elevator, at 42½. There is considerable inquiry for Shelled Corn and the stock available is comparatively small; there is plenty of it *enroute*, but there is no telling when it will come to hand, hence it is worth more on spot than it is to arrive. We can report sales of some 8 cars, on track, at 60@60. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 80@85. Barley is in fair demand and we can report sales of 85 to 90 for fair to prime and 95 for choice.

HOMINY.—Is quietly reported quiet and the market is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. Choice Coffees, in consequence of scarcity, are reported as having advanced ¼ to ½ cent per lb, with the best paid to-day or two, while the common grades are in good supply and unchanged. Sugars, as noted in our last report, are easier and prices are offish. Lit the or nothing doing in Molasses.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12¼; Ex. C 12; C., 11¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 11¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¾@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 22½; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 28; loose 24½.

RICE.—Carolina, 9 to 9½; Rangoon, 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¼.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 18; Ginger, 20; Nutmegs, 85@90; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COPPER

HOME NEWS.

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewellery, watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

Library Hall, Tuesday Night.

Tickets for Mr. Bonham's lecture are for sale at the Book, Drug and Music Stores. This lecture is said to be a master-piece of descriptive ability, without a tiresome passage, or a prosy sentence in it, and we trust that a large audience will enjoy the pleasure of hearing the eloquent lecturer.

Virginia Vagrants.

John Clark and Frank Lezear, two Virginia vagrants, were brought before the acting Mayor yesterday afternoon, having been picked up as suspicious characters. The only capital they had was a quanity of tobacco pipes of various descriptions, and these were not sufficient to save them from thirty days in the work house.

Pittsburgh Female College.

From the opening of this sterling institution until the present there has been an almost constant accession to the number of pupils, and quite a number have engaged places who are yet to enter. Owing to the large number of teachers and classes, pupils can be received at any time. Those who intend to enter are requested to do so as speedily as possible. The College is enjoying a larger measure of prosperity than usual.

Difference of Opinion.

Yesterday morning a peculiar assault and battery case was brought before Alderman McMasters, the decision will be of very great interest to at two parties, as it involves their respective merits as husbands. The parties to the suit are newly married ladies and board in the same house on Wylie street. The other day a question arose as to respective merits of their liege lords, and as the discussion grew warmer, Mrs. Amanda Kelly, in order to impress her opponent with the force of her argument, it is alleged struck Mrs. Mulrey in the face with her fist. Mrs. Kelly was arrested and held for a hearing.

The Washington Accident.

A correspondent sends the following in relation to the death of a young man named Zimmerman Who was reported to have been run over by an express train near New Castle:

"You have been misinformed in regard to some of the circumstances. Young Zimmerman was not killed at New Castle, but at Mahoningtown. He had gone to New Castle for the purpose of buying a gun, and had not been to Sharon as stated. He purchased a ticket at New Castle for Lawrence Junction, where he resided, and when he reached Mahoningtown in some way unknown he was run over and killed. The body was kept in the station house during the night. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death."

A Good Commission House.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of country shippers of produce to the commission and produce house of LOU & COOLEY, No. 207 Liberty street. Although a new firm, they are not new in the business by any means. Messrs. L. & C., are thoroughly posted in the produce trade in all its various details, and are withal energetic, reliable and clever gentlemen. Their motto is to make quick work of consignments, and at the same time obtain all the market will afford, and by so doing they are enabled to make quick and satisfactory returns. Although but a few short years since they commenced business, they have already succeeded by fair dealing and prompt attention to business, in building up a very snug trade in all kinds of produce, and we are glad to note that it is steadily increasing.

Gave Himself Up.

Yesterday O. A. Hart, who, it will be remembered, shot Charles Jessup at Fairview, on the 9th inst., came into the office of Mayor Callow and requested to be taken into custody. He entered bail for a hearing and was released. One version of the case at the time it occurred was that the trouble grew from Jessup having challenged Hart's vote on election day. Another was to the effect that Jessup visited Hart's house on the day of the shooting with the avowed intention of raising a disturbance; that Jessup commenced an unprovoked assault upon Justice Morrison, and that when he (Hart) expostulated the rounded man turned on him and knocked him down. The shooting, he alleges, was not done until after Jessup had left the house and resumed his assault upon him. Hart disappeared after the shooting and kept himself secreted until yesterday morning.

An Enjoyable Occasion.

On Thursday evening a large number of the friends of J. McC. Creighton Esq., met at his residence in East Liberty, in conjunction with the Welsh Central Glee Club, under the leadership of Llwyro Lewis, and Mr. Savage. Enjoyment was the rule of the hour, and after singing, a fine collation was served, after which a toast was offered to Mr. McCreighton, who responded in happy style, and one by Mr. Hutchison to Messrs. Young and Dickson, which called those gentlemen out in neat speeches. Several others were offered, among them one to Charles Bengough, Esq., by Mr. H. H. Bengough. Mr. Armstrong was very spirited in his reply. The closing toast was offered by Mr. A. L. Thomas to Mr. John McC. Creighton, who during the entire evening contributed largely to the success of the entertainment. The Welsh Glee club were loudly applauded and repeatedly encored. Altogether, the affair was a most enjoyable one and kept up to an early hour Friday morning. The thanks of all are due to Mr. Evan Jones, President of the Glee Club.

Death of Bishop O'Connor.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Michael O'Connor, late of the diocese of Pittsburgh, departed this life at Baltimore yesterday, from a long disease of the brain. The deceased was born in the County of York, about the year 1817, and consequently was nearly the age of fifty-five years. He was educated at Rome, the best colleges of which he passed through, with eminent success, evincing rare talent and proficiency in the excellence of his lessons. In the College of of the "Cardinal de Patrice of Rome" he received his ordination as a Priest of the Catholic Church. On invitation of the late Arch-Bishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, he came to this country, and assumed the Presidency of the College of St. Charles Boromeo, in that city, and thus laid the foundation of theocratical education in the United States. In 1847 he was made Vicar General of the diocese of Philadelphia, of which he was already pastor, a position which he filled with most eminent ability.

About 1848 he was appointed the first Bishop of Pittsburgh, a position which, on account of ill health, he resigned in 1860. He filled it most creditably. His death will be deeply regretted by the entire community, as Bishop O'Connor was unanimously admired and respected. He was a man of extraordinary natural ability, of liberal views and of fine education. The church he represented has met with a heavy loss in his death.

A RASH ACT.

Suicide of a Prisoner.

John Blackmore, of Elizabeth, who was being conveyed to the jail in this city Friday evening to be held to answer a charge of larceny, jumped overboard from the steamer Elisha Bennett at Lock No. 2 in the Monongahela river. The boat was stopped, the yawl launched and careful search made for the body of the unfortunate young man, but it could not be found.

AN INFURIATED MOTHER

Scene in a House of Ill-repute on Congress street.

A lively scene transpired in a house of ill-re pute on Congress-street, below Franklin, about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that a few weeks ago, the young daughter of a respectable family residing on Washington avenue, was enticed into a house in the locality mentioned, which bears the reputation of being one of the worst of the gilded dens in the city, and persuaded to become a boarder. Her mother searched for her closely ever since she disappeared from home, and yesterday ascertained here whereabouts. In company with her son, she visited this house and tried to persuade her daughter to leave, but the proprietress of the house ordered them away and sent for a policeman. Before one arrived the infuriated mother completely riddled the establishment, smashed mirrors and broke chairs and sofas until nothing but a wreck was left of the place. In company with her daughter and son she then left the place before a policeman arrived.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Pittsburgh Teachers in Council—Regular Quarterly Meeting—Opening Session Last Night.

Last evening the regular quarterly meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute was commenced in the hall of the Lawrence Public School House, Fifteenth ward. The attendance was very large, the hall being packed to its utmost capacity.

The programme of exercises embraced a pointed address from Prof. Andrew Burtt on "School Interest in Pittsburgh," followed by a lecture from Prof. C. B. Wood, of the High School, on the "Pressure of Fluids," and winding up with a class drill on gymnastics and grammar from Prof. O. H. Gibbons, of the Lawrence School.

These exercises were very pleasantly interspersed with a number of entertaining songs by pupils of the Lawrence, Ralston, Grant and Washington schools—exercises which added very materially to the interest of the occasion and attested the proficiency of the pupils.

The Institute adjourned to meet this morning at nine o'clock in the hall of the Fourth Ward schoolhouse.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital (12th Ward Department), Oct. 17, 1872.

WHEREAS, By the will of Divine Providence, our much respected friend and colleague in this management, Mr. James M. Cooper, has been taken from the scenes of an honorable career among men to a higher and better life; and removed his death as a loss to an institution in which he was a willing and efficient worker in the cause of humanity, leaving a void hard to fill; we also deplore his death as a personal loss, which touches keenly the sympathy of our hearts: the severing of ties which removes an intelligent and genial companion, an exemplary, public-spirited citizen, and an estimable Christian gentleman from family, friends, society, to that bourne whither our consciousness, but beyond our sight, is evidence that we too are only sojourners here, and earth is not our abiding place;

And WHEREAS, in this dark hour of unspeakable sorrow to the stricken family of our late colleague, we feel it a duty, while recognizing the virtues and nobleness of his character, to express to these mourners our heartfelt confidence and sympathy for their irreparable loss; therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to convey to the family of the deceased the assurance of our commiseration for their great loss by a copy of these proceedings, and also to publish the same in the newspapers of this city.

J. K. MOORHEAD, Chairman.
WM. P. WEYMAN, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday.

The Equalization Ordinance Discussed—A Lively Meeting—Amendments Offered—Another Meeting To-day.

Yesterday afternoon an adjourned meeting of Select Council was held, in pursuance of the adjournment from the meeting Thursday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At a quarter-past two o'clock, Clerk Morrow called the roll, when the following members answered: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Asdale, Burgwin, Herron, Hoeh, House, Hunter, E. P. Jones, Liddell, Littell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Murray, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, Wilson, Zern.

A quorum being present, in the absence of President Gross, Mr. McCune moved that John W. Riddell, of the Seventeenth ward, be called to the chair. Carried.

Just as Mr. Riddell took the chair, President Gross appeared and the chair was resigned in his favor.

President Gross then read the call for the special meeting of Thursday afternoon, the object being the consideration of the ordinance for the equalization of taxes, and explained that the present meeting was an adjourned on, pursuant to vote of Council Thursday afternoon.

Mr. McCARTHY moved that the rules be suspended to take up the ordinance. Carried.

Mr. BURGWIN then presented a resolution to defer action on the ordinance until the first meeting in November, in order that the members from the South Side might have some voice in regard to it.

Several motions were made simultaneously to lay the resolution on the table, but as Mr. Burgwin had not yielded the floor they were all declared out of order.

Mr. BURGWIN continued to speak at some length in explanation of the resolution, when he was interrupted by Mr. Montooth, who asked what was before the house.

Mr. BURGWIN—I am. (Laughter.)

Mr. MCCARTHY—As the gentleman says he is before the house, I move that he be laid on the table. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. BURGWIN still maintained the floor and proceed to discuss the matter. He expressed himself as only anxious to see fair play in reference to the ordinance. He was therefore opposed to discussing it until the south-side members came in, so that they would have a chance to give their views upon it. They were as much interested as the people of the old city, and should have something to say.

He was not opposed to the scheme of equalization, but thought this ordinance was not perfect. It was good in some sections, but should be amended, and corrected before being put into operation. It would be better to lay it over for a month that all might have a chance to duly consider it.

In closing, the gentleman said he understood that a caucus of representatives from the old city had been held last Saturday night, and that it was there resolved to push the matter through with a rush. He hoped such snap judgment would not be taken.

Mr. PEARSON, Mr. RIDDELL and half a dozen others, simultaneously denied all knowledge of any caucus.

Mr. RIDDELL said he thought there had been sufficient time given to understand the ordinance. All this talk and cry of no pronouncal was merely filibustering. They might as well put themselves on the record at once.

Then ensued a rambling discussion of some length, not upon the merits of the ordinance, but in reference to postponement, which was finally interrupted by

Mr. SHIPTON with a motion to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BURGWIN called for the yeas and nays on that motion, and asked if the amendment was voted down if that would not carry the ordinance with it.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I guess not.

Mr. RIDDELL—I don't think the Chair will rule that way.

The Chair being called upon for a decision ruled that if the resolution was laid on the table the ordinance would go with it—as the resolution had been offered in the shape of paramendment.

Some discussion ensued upon this parliamentary point, when Mr. Shipton withdrew the motion.

Mr. BURGWIN then pressed his motion to pass the resolution and called for the yeas and nays resulting as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Aiken, Burgwin, Hoeh, E. P. Jones, Littell, Murray, Rafferty, Seely, Thompson, Wainwright and President Gross.—11.

Nays.—Messrs. Ahl, House, Hunter, Liddell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Shipton, Wilson, Zern.—14.

The chair announced the result,—the defeat of the resolution—and directed the clerk to read the ordinance.

CLERK MORROW responded and occupied about ten minutes in the perusal of the documents, during which interval comparative quiet reigned.

After it had thus been read, several members spoke.

Mr. MCCUNE obtained the floor and presented several amendments at once. Objection being made, he withdrew for the time all but one, which proposed the striking out of all words and phrases which required property holders to return certified lists of the value of their property.

Mr. BURGWIN offered as a substitute that the ordinance be referred to a special committee, consisting of one member from each ward, the Presidents of Councils and the members elect from the South Side.

In support of his substitute he said that such a course would be eminently just, and if it went before such Committee and was properly revised, he pledged himself to vote for it. He thought it could be changed to suit the general views of all citizens, and in Committee was the proper place to do it. He did not wish to delay matters but wanted a fair consideration of the matter.

Mr. E. P. JONES also pledged himself to support the ordinance if it went before a committee and was corrected. He did not oppose it entire.

Mr. RIDDELL thought it was only another dodge to delay. Councils *had had* a chance to consider it duly. It should be adopted at once.

Mr. E. P. JONES was opposed to the ordinance. He thought that there were some excellent things in the ordinance, but he was opposed to some portions of it. He was in favor of the resolution of Mr. Burgwin.

Mr. PEARSON was opposed to the resolution, as he thought it another way of delaying action on the ordinance. He thought those who opposed the ordinance had plenty of time to consider it, as the bill under which this ordinance was passed had passed Councils and the Legislature last January; during all the time since then they had done nothing in regard to it.

Mr. LITTELL was opposed to the ordinance, but said he was in favor of sending to a committee and have some portions corrected and amended, when he would be in favor of it. He wanted nothing but what was fair and honorable.

Mr. Burgwin called for the yeas and nays on the ordinance, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Aiken, Burgwin, Herron, E. P. Jones, Littell, Murray, Scully, Seeley, Thompson, Wainwright, and President Gross.—11.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Asdale, Hoeh, House, Hunter, Liddell, Miller, McCarthy, McCune, McDonald, Marshall, Morrow, Montooth, Neely, O'Neill, Pearson, Rafferty, Riddell, Shipton, Wilson, and Zern.—21.

So the resolution was voted down.

Mr. BURGWIN moved to adjourn. (Laughter.)

Mr. MCCUNE then pressed his amendment to strike out that portion to section second relative to returns.

Mr. BURGWIN pressed his motion to adjourn, which was voted down by 16 ayes to 21 nays.

Mr. MCCUNE moved to amend a clerical error by striking out the word "second," and inserting "first," to fix the date. Carried.

The same gentleman offered an amendment fixing the compensation of the members of the Board of Revisers at $5 per day.

It elicited considerable discussion of a desultory character, more personal than pacific. Finally,

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to amend by making their pay three dollars a day.

Mr. MCCUNE withdrew his amendment and offered another that the compensation of the Board of Viewers be fixed by an ordinance of Councils to be adopted hereafter.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. RIDDELL then moved the final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. LITTELL objected.

Mr. RIDDELL moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. BURGWIN said when the matter was first introduced there was a pledge that it would not be rushed through.

Mr. LITTELL said the reason he objected was that he had several amendments to make, but had not them in proper shape. He would have them ready before another meeting. He wanted time to consider them carefully.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I move we adjourn until Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

Mr. E. P. JONES moved to amend by making it the next regular meeting day.

Several members here simultaneously made motions, and there was considerable confusion. Finally Mr. RAFFERTY withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved to further amend by making the time Monday at two P. M. He subsequently withdrew this amendment in favor of Mr. McCarthy's amendment.

Mr. AIKEN—There seems to be some members here who are afraid to deal fairly with this thing. They want to rush it through before the members from the South Side come in. Now, I think unjustly rushing the matter through, and this is what they are trying to do. Shutting through the South side members come in, they have the majority, and can pass what they please. They want to put this matter through before the South side members come in, and are trying to oppose that, but was one in the minority. Now, we only appeal to the fairness of the friends of the measure. All we want is a proper consideration. We want to have time to fairly digest this matter. We object to this rushing through. There is no need for it, either, for the South Side members will not be in until the first meeting in November and there is plenty of time between this and then to have the ordinance discussed, duly considered and properly passed.

Mr. MCCUNE said these multiplied meetings were caused by the filibustering of the enemies of the measure. The necessity for the meeting to-day was thus brought about.

Mr. LITTELL—I wish to cast off the aspersions made on the members who were absent yesterday. I was not here. I always am present at any regular meeting. But when a special meeting for a purpose that is wrong is called, then I will not attend. I so considered the meeting yesterday and did not come. But as for trying to dodge or anything of that kind I deny the aspersion and cast it off.

THE SOUTHSIDES POWER.

Mr. E. P. JONES said the friends of the ordinance made a great mistake when they drove its opponents to the wall. The minority had remedies now and they had remedies in the future. The time would come when they would have a majority and this matter would be reconsidered. The South side members would yet have a voice in the matter, and their power would be felt. It was better to fairly consider the case and endeavor to have a just compromise. He would vote for a fair equalization ordinance, but would not favor one like this. He hoped they would allow the minority some rights and save endless trouble.

Mr. PEARSON—The gentleman talk about not having time to attend this meeting on Thursday. Why? If are had met in the rotunda of this building we'd have had no difficulty in getting a quorum. Nearly every one of these gentlemen had his little post down there to get behind and hide. [Laughter.] But they had'nt time to come up stairs, yet they can bluster about it to-day.

Threats are here made that if we do thus and so they will bring in the strong arm of the Southside to their aid. Let them do it. Let us do our duty now. We are the majority. Let us do what we think is right and if the southside members want to reconsider when they come up let them do it. We've nothing to do with that. But us put this matter through our branch and then send it to the Common Council. They have a right to have their little fight over it—(laughter)—we've had ours. The battle's fought; the victory's ours. "Let us clasp hands across the bloody chasm." (Laughter.)

August Urbain was tried and acquitted on a charge of larceny, preferred by George B. Hite.

Edward Gormley was tried on an indictment for maintaining a nuisance. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

August Oppenheimer was found guilty of a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Jacob Heller. Sentence deferred.

Christian Baker, of McKeesport, plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday, and with selling in violation of the act of May 13th, 1872. A note *prose* was entered in two other cases on payment of costs by defendant.

Volney Lucas, charged with assault and battery by John Gallagher, was acquitted by the jury, and the costs divided between the parties.

J. Edwards was fined for stealing from the dwelling of Mr. D. Swem, of Sewickley, a quantity of silver spoons, knives, forks, and money. The robbery was committed on the afternoon of September 11th. Jury out.

James Lanaghan was placed on trial for assault and battery with intent to commit rape on the little daughter of Wm. B. Morgan, of Allegheny. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
Fred. Buchman, Julian Grannantine,
John Fox, F. Brunnegger, et al.,
Wm. Franz, James C. Parker,
James Giles, et al., Benj. Ebel,
Michael Lafley, et al., D. W. Wright,
John Nelson,

Taylor & Farley Celeste Organ.

The beautiful stop of the above name has given the Taylor & Farley organ a name above all other names in the manufacture of reed instruments, has made it a household word in every community, and enshrined it in thousands of hearts all over the land, so that to-day we venture assertion without fear of successful contradiction. There is no other reed organ made that is held in such high system, and is so universally admired and sought after as the Taylor and Farley Celeste organ. So great has the demand been for these sterling instruments, that other makers have been driven to the expedience of adding a so called Celeste stop to their organs, and then try to palm off on the Celeste stop, by telling the purchaser it is just the same precisely as that on the T. & F. organ. While in many cases the only similarity being the name on the stop, they not having even a distinct set of reeds. Others think they can deceive successfully by making a set of reeds, but the difference between them and the genuine Taylor & Farley Celestes stop is so apparent that any one who has ever heard the T. & F. Celeste cannot be deceived.

We have just opened an immense stock of the genuine T. & F. Celestes Organs, and as we will continue to sell them at the same surprisingly low prices and easy terms as heretofore, we invite all who think of purchasing to give us a call, feeling assured that if we cannot suit you, either in style, price or terms, you cannot be suited elsewhere. Old instruments taken in exchange on new ones. Call or write to

S. HAMILTON & CO.,
51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

(Sign of Celestes.)

Terrific Slaughter.

Hats worth	$4 00	only	3 50.
Hats worth	3 75	only	3 25.
Hats worth	3 50	only	3 00.
Hats worth	3 25	only	2 75.
Hats worth	3 00	only	2 50.
Hats worth	2 75	only	2 25.
Hats worth	2 50	only	2 00.
Hats worth	2 25	only	1 75.
Hats worth	2 00	only	1 50.
Hats worth	1 50	only	1 15.
Hats worth	1 25	only	90.
Hats worth	1 00	only	70.

Unprecedented decline, verify in your minds the truth of the above. Bairds' Hat House, 180 Federal street.

No Better Opportunity

For investment has yet been offered in suburban property than will be extended at the great sale of one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, on Monday next. For fertility of soil, scenery, admirable location, pure air, fresh water, etc., this property is not surpassed by any tract of land in the county. The proposed village of Castle Shannon, which will be brought into direct communication with the city by the new narrow gauge railroad, has been laid out in large lots, with wide streets and a public park. That our over-crowded population will seek an outlet in that direction, the building of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad has resolved into a settled fact.

Nobby Styles.

All the nobby styles of hats and caps just received from the eastern manufactories, at Pratt's Allegheny Hat Store, No. 107 Federal street. Mr. Pratt has just returned from the East with a fresh lot, and if you want the choice call in to-day. The fall styles are fully made up now, and among them are many new and beautiful patterns. Pratt has them. For a dress hat, traveling hat, street hat, for any and every kinds of hats and caps, Pratt's is the place to go. Prices moderate, and the assortment of the very best character.

Autumn Fashions.

"Autumn Fashions," what are they,—the very latest, is an inquiry which hundreds of ladies are now making, but on inquiry which could not here be answered. The only information we can give is to direct the fair inquirers to Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman, where everything in the line of Fall fashions for ladies' wear may be seen and may be purchased at the lowest rates that rule in the city.

Castle Shannon.

Our readers should bear in mind the fact that on Monday next, October 21st, the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company's great sale of one thousand choice building sites, at Castle Shannon, takes place on the premises. Free excursion trains will leave the depot, on Carson street, South Pittsburgh, at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, and a free lunch will be served on the ground at 12 o'clock.

No More Smoky Chimneys.

The Gothic Ventilator and Chimney Top is guaranteed to cure them. Lacock, Hawthorne & Irwin are agents for Allegheny county. Call and see it at their store, No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny. ts.

What mean those vast throngs of ladies moving along Market street," said a stranger to an old resident.

Why that means that a new stock of goods have just been opened at Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, 176 Market street, and the ladies are hurrying there to supply themselves. That's always the rule when Rosenbaum and Fleishman announce their fresh arrivals; the ladies flock there like bees to a clover field in summer time.

$275.

A new piano of a very reliable make, all improvements, Agraffe, &c., *retail price on the time plan* $500, will be sold for $275 cash. Sent anywhere on ten days' trial. J. M. Hale, 39 Fifth avenue, up stairs. Call and buy instruments cheap for cash or short time paper, and do not pay one hundred per cent. more for a poor article at other houses on the lease plan.

C. Coleman & Son, No's. 16, 17, 18 and 19 Marion Avenue, Allegheny, supply promptly and at very low prices, every description of one also steelfooth horse, wagons, carts and wheelbarrows, fellows. Call and see or send for an illustrated price list. s

Protect yourself from the inclemency of the whether. This is the worst time in the year to catch cold. Get one of those splendid overcoats which are selling so low at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

If you want a nice parlor clock that will be an ornament to any room, call at Geo. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street. He has a large assortment of the most unique styles.

Go to R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, for French China, fine white stone ware, French Glassware, French Clocks, Table Cutlery, Silver plated goods, Forks, Spoons, Castors and Tea sets, and fine Vases of all kinds. sw

The nobby Melton overcoats which are all the rage now may be had at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE UNTERRIFIED FIFTH.

The Undismayed Democracy of the Old Reliable Aroused.—Grand Citizen's Investigating Meeting.—"Who Sold us Out?"—Votes and Oats.—Explanations by Squire Strain and Councilman Rafferty.—A Grand Purifying Process.

Since the election the Democrats of the old bloody Fifth ward have been in a terribly demoralized condition. The Democratic vote was so far below the usual standard of former years that no plausable explanation could be given of the occurrence. The most reasonable idea is that they never had a fair election there before, and when owing to unusual precautions one was obtained, the result fell like a thunder-bolt on them.

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Of course the most natural thing for the defeated "unterrified" under such circumstances, was to raise a cry of "fraud," and allege that some one had sold them out. Thirty or forty different stories were set afloat, and almost every prominent politician in the "reellable" district was charged with being the "Judas Iscariot" of the ward.

SIFTING MATTERS.

The rumors became so common that it was decided a few days ago to settle the vexed question "Why the Fifth ward did not give a larger Democratic majority?" The idea never seemed to enter the minds of these talented gentlemen that it was because Buckalew did not poll his party vote, and Hartranft more than polled it. However, it was determined to call a meeting to settle the question, and last night was fixed as the time.

SCENES ABOUT HEADQUARTERS.

At seven o'clock the transparency at the ward headquarters on Wylie street was lighted and the interested began to assemble. Before eight the room was full and the M'C.'s the O'R.'s and the O'D.'s were out in force, anxious to learn how they had been defrauded and exactly who did it.

RUMORED BRIBES.

After some preliminary skirmishing and not a few "be-jazes," R. H. Fatterson was called to the chair and Mr. McGann, Secretary, stated that in substance the minutes of the last meeting consisted in the adoption of a resolution, that Messrs. Rumors had been put in circulation that the Democrats of the ward had been bribed at the last election, it was determined to call a meeting of citizens and see whether the Democracy of the ward could not redeem themselves in November.

"NO PUT UP JOBS HERE."

J. C. Duffy moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions, said committee to report immediately.

Councilman Rafferty did not want any put up jobs in the matter of resolutions. He had heard that certain gentlemed had been perambulating about the town with a series all day and had tried to get them printed in the newspaper offices near the ward. Somebody had been talking about the matter at the door and said the thing was all "fixed."

WHY WAS IT NOT?

The committee here retired, and a member strenuously urged the appointment of a committee to see why the whole Democratic vote was not polled at the last election.

A MINORITY MEMBER

of the Committee on Resolutions returned and said he did not know what to write about. In company with one or two leading spirits, he soon retired to the ante-chamber.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Councilman Rafferty explained that personally he was innocent of any attempt to sell out the party, and if any one had been, they should be exposed. He thought false charges should not be made against a man because he had been arrested for voting in one ward and residing in another.

Councilman Strain—Then you question my right to vote here.

Councilman Rafferty—It is said you voted in this ward and resided in another.

J. Unterrified Member—I move Squire Strain make a remark. (Laughter.)

Squire Strain made a remark in which he rather trod on the toes of a certain member of the Rafferty family, and a long and wrangling discussion ensued without throwing much light on the subject. The Squire said in the course of the "remark," he made "eat the poils of the Fifth ward, sir, honest and conscientious. By——sir, I was the fighting for the sake of the Democratic party." (Cheers.)

THE OAT QUESTION.

Mr. McGann made some remarks which called out Councilman Rafferty on the "oat question." He had been charged with selling oats to the Fire Department, and being paid at Mr. Mackey, who was a Fire Commissioner. Long before he had become a member of Council he had sold oats to the old Fire Department. His son had sold a car load for 45 cents, which was by far too low a figure.

A LITTLE HAY.

These and two bales of hay made up his dealings with the Fire Department, and he had not made five dollars profit. With an air of imperial dignity, he informed the meeting that he would assert his unbounded fear of successful contradiction. There is no other reed organ made that is held in such high system, and is so universally admired and sought after as the Taylor and Farley Celeste organ. So great has the demand been for these sterling instruments, that other makers have been driven to the expedience of adding a so called Celeste stop to their organs, and then try to palm off on the Celeste stop, by telling the purchaser it is just the same precisely as that on the T. & F. organ. While in many cases the only similarity being the name on the stop, they not having even a distinct set of reeds. Others think they can deceive successfully by making a set of reeds, but the difference between them and the genuine Taylor & Farley Celestes stop is so apparent that any one who has ever heard the T. & F. Celeste cannot be deceived.

We have just opened an immense stock of the genuine T. & F. Celestes Organs, and as we will continue to sell them at the same surprisingly low prices and easy terms as heretofore, we invite all who think of purchasing to give us a call, feeling assured that if we cannot suit you, either in style, price or terms, you cannot be suited elsewhere. Old instruments taken in exchange on new ones. Call or write to

S. HAMILTON & CO.,
51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

(Sign of Celestes.)

ADJOURNED.

After a little more wrangling, the unterrified marched out one by one, and the light in the transparency was extinguished.

The American.

Mr. James Espy, the Agent for the American Button Hole and Overseaming Machine, restyhis machine the best in use. Call and see it. Office of the American, and claims that in all respects it has no superior. There may be other machines that have been puffed up more extensively, and have, perhaps, been more largely brought into more prominence, but in practical use, the American has always held its own, and in every household where it has been used, it has become a household necessity, that could not be dispensed with. Important improvements made in the American have considerably enhanced its value. It is as well made as skilled mechanics can make it; it has no intricate machinery, that gets out of order so easily; it is always ready for work,—even when not used for months; it will do all kinds of sewing for the family, and last but not least, it is sold for a moderate price, being thus brought within the reach of every family. The office of Mr. Espy is at 178 Liberty street, near market.

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company

Will offer for sale on Monday next, October 21st, one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, one of the most desirable localities for suburban residences in the country. A free excursion train will convey all desirous of attending to and from the sale. Be on hand if you would buy property bound to double in value in a short time.

No Better Opportunity

For investment has yet been offered in suburban property than will be extended at the great sale of one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, on Monday next. For fertility of soil, scenery, admirable location, pure air, fresh water, etc., this property is not surpassed by any tract of land in the county. The proposed village of Castle Shannon, which will be brought into direct communication with the city by the new narrow gauge railroad, has been laid out in large lots, with wide streets and a public park. That our over-crowded population will seek an outlet in that direction, the building of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad has resolved into a settled fact.

The Secret.

The secret of dressing well is not so much in expensive clothing as in the perfect fit of the garments. This fact is thoroughly understood by Mr. M. S. Beckert, No. 61 North Diamond street, Allegheny, and hence his popularity among gentlemen. He gives the same careful attention to everything that goes from his establishment, and will not be excelled in his line of trade. His stock just now includes a particularly varied assortment of goods, suitable for fall and winter suits, and he is prepared to fill orders promptly and at moderate prices. No house in the city can expect this in the facilities for the accommodation of every patron.

Ladies' best rubbers, only 60 cents, at Baird's Shoe House, 180 Federal street, formerly Wm. Semple's.

Overcoats.

Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats
Overcoats

At the old established house of Thomas Scandrett & Co., No. 225 Liberty street. This firm are making a specialty of this branch of merchant tailoring just now, and are prepared to furnish overcoats of any kind of cloth, at the very lowest rates.

Workingmen!

Don't forget your interests. Remember the great sale of 1,000 building lots takes place at Castle Shannon next Monday. Take a day and attend the sale. Get a nice lot and build yourself a home where you can enjoy the advantages of city and rural life at a moderate expense, such an opportunity seldom offers. Begin at once to make your way toward a competence by first securing a house of your own.

This is the season when "the chilly winds go whistling by with low and pensive sound," but they will not in the least interfere with the comfort of the man who has stopped at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, or 178 Federal street, Allegheny, and purchased a suit of clothing or an overcoat for a price that seems almost like receiving the article as a gift.

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold at first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. If

One Thousand Lots,

being a subdivision of the Castle Shannon property, will be sold at auction by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, on the premises, Monday, October 21st. A free excursion train will carry passengers to and from the sale.

Fall and winter goods, undercoats and overcoats in endless variety at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

$230.

A good seven-octave nearly new Piano, of a very good make, retail price $450, will be sold for $230, at J. M. Hale's 39 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

SALISBURY HALL.

Its Dedication Last Evening—Speeches by Prominent Gentlemen—The Dedicatory Ode.

Salisbury Hall, on Twelfth street, Birmingham, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies last evening. The building which is a handsome three-story structure has previously been so fully described that it is unnecessary to speak of it further than to say that it is in every way a building which will reflect credit upon the citizens of the South Side.

At half-past seven o'clock last evening, the Borough Councils entered the hall and took seats upon the stage.

The meeting was called to order by Burgess Salisbury, and the dedicatory prayer made by Rev. Mr. McGuire.

The keys to the building were then handed over by Mr. Natcher, the contractor, and finally received by the Burgess.

After this addresses were made by Dr. Kerr, ex-Councilman Sterberg and others.

Dr. E. A. Cook, after a few appropriate remarks, read the following dedicatory ode:

On the desolate plains of the eastern climes,
Silent and deserted the crumbling shrines
Stand as sentinels to mark the decay
Of a people long since passed away;
Whose columns in beauty and noble facades
Are monuments that time nor season fades.

Laud mark's stand on the desert of life,
That show the sad Pilgrim past toil and strife,
Histories written on tablets of stone,
That tell of great deeds lost races have done,
Whose names are hid in the midst of the past,
While their glorious works for ages shall last.

We build for the future, we these walls raise
A monument to life, for living men's praise;
Not tombs for the dead, with trappings of woe,
Embazoned with pomp, and guilded for show,
But a home for the living—industry's shrine,
That shall stand for our fame in the coming time.

Free Excursion by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

The narrow gauge railroad will be ready on Monday, October 21st, to convey passengers to to the great auction sale of one thousand magnificent building sites, from twenty to thirty buildings, among which will be offered a splendid brick residence, built after the most modern plan, containing nine large rooms, with every convenience, together with five acres of ground, improved with a large vineyard, one hundred and fifty bearing fruit trees, of all kinds, currents, gooseberries, flowers and shrubberries, all under the highest state of cultivation. Don't fail to go. This will be the only sale, and there will be excellent opportunities for speculation. No one thousand choice building sites are laid out on the most liberal plan, and commanding rare and extensive views of scenery, with a public park, containing twenty acres. Now is the time to buy these lots, before all the improvements are made, and while they are cheap.

Parties living on the line of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, will be accommodated. Trains will be run so as to meet the wants of its patrons, and the cost of travel will not exceed that of street cars.

The terms of sale are, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from the date of purchase, the balance in twenty quarterly payments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Ten dollars of the first payment of each lot will be required at time of sale, to secure the purchase. All parties desiring to attend this sale will meet at the foot of the Monongahela Incline Plane at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M., on Monday, October 21st. Tickets will be given free of charge. Good music will accompany the excursion, and a free lunch served at 12 o'clock. Plans and full particulars can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 75 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, and Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

Go to Castle Shannon

On Monday next if you would secure a bargain in suburban property. The lots